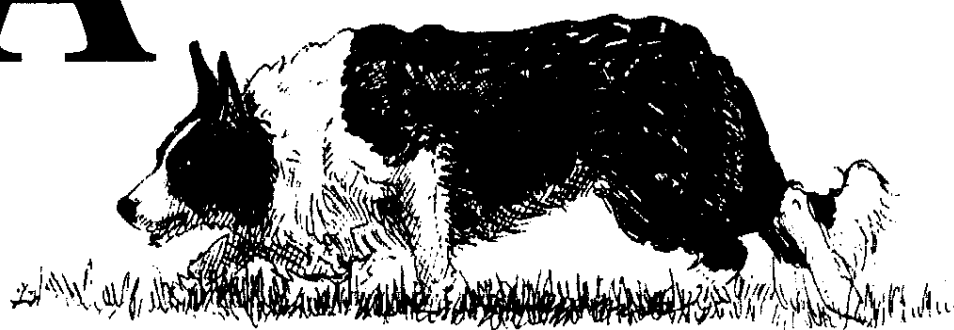


NEBCA NEWS

Spring 1998



An Official Publication of the North East Border Collie Association



NEBCA NEWS



An Official Publication of the
North East Border Collie Association

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This group is dedicated to preserving the Border Collie as a stock dog for any livestock or poultry.

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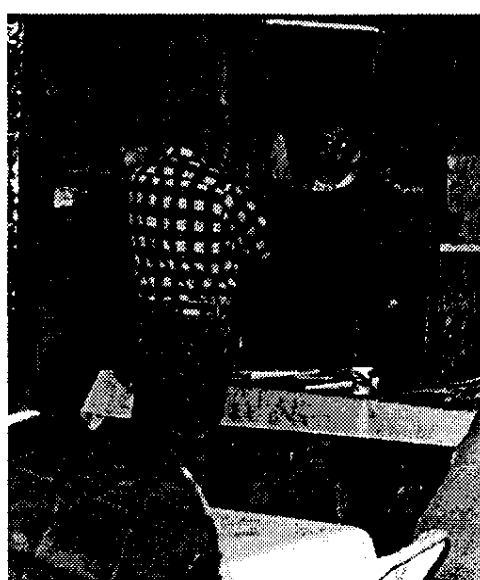
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NEBCA Annual Meeting in Deerfield, Massachusetts, January 31, 1998

After two weather-related cancellations, the annual meeting was held on January 31, 1998 at the Deerfield Fire Station in Deerfield, Massachusetts. President Dave Young opened the meeting at 10:30 am with a greeting to the 31 members and an outline of the agenda.

President's Message Dave Young's Opening Remarks



1997 was a year of transition. It has enabled me to see what works well, and what needs work. Any changes that have happened or will happen over the next year are one which are made after much thought and consideration.

In a common goal, NEBCA, along with the region trial managers and our many regional trials, will continue to offer the public a special view of the working Border Collie. This is the core of our existence.

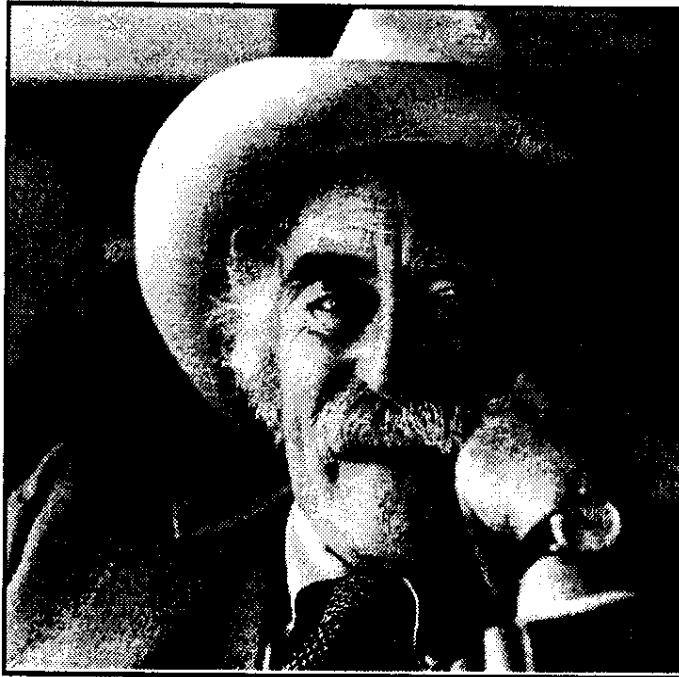
Our link to the membership and beyond is clearly the Newsletter. Its position on the financial ladder is first, and it is absolutely necessary that we supply the means for it to continue and improve. It gives me great pleasure to announce that Evi Carleton is now the editor. Evi brings with her years of experience in publishing and we all welcome her. At this time I would like to thank Dee Woessner for her many hours of help and input into the Newsletter. Thank you Dee.

To the new directors Barbara Leverett and Eve Marschark I extend a hearty welcome. And many thanks to those outgoing, Cheryl Jagger Williams and Roger Millen.

I would like to see the directors clearly define our mission. All the pieces are there: In everything we print, through our guidelines, code of ethics, and our web site. Let's find the essence of what we stand for and articulate it.

On to finances. As we will see in Joanne's report, the financial situation could be better. During that report I would like to hear a discussion on prioritizing expenses.

The future of sheepdog trialing is growing by leaps and bounds. As a large multi-national club we must be prepared to help in any way for the possibility of running qualifying regional trials, and to aim for the National Finals in our region.



For the benefit of those who are not familiar with Donald McCaig's books (Nop's Trials, Eminent Dogs - Dangerous Men, An American Homeplace, Jacobs Ladder) or never had the chance to get a chuckle out of his articles in national magazines or the sheep dog web sites, a short introduction:

Donald McCaig, called by James Herriot "Simply, a great writer," praised by the Washington Post, New York Times and the papers who review his books, he is considered on par with Wendell Berry and John McPhee. He gave up his fast track in the New York advertising world to move in 1971 to a farm in Virginia's upper Cowpasture River Valley to operate a sheep farm with his wife, Anne.

Donald McCaig has graciously agreed to provide us with a series of stories that allow us to experience on a regular basis the man whose love for the land, the people, and the animals put him into a class of his own.

A BAD DOG

By Donald McCaig

Mack was a bad sheepdog and I would have sold him except whichever stockman I sold him to would have had him put down. Mack was big for a Border Collie, sixty five pounds, and his genes had knots tied in them. He was a natural born hysteric. Mack wanted to work so bad, he'd rev himself up until smoke poured out of his ears - he'd lay rubber straight to the sheep and when they scattered he'd grab hold of one. Mack preferred to bite that portion of a sheep that was going away from him. When a ram is leaving in a hurry, the very last part dangling behind is what makes him a ram and that's what Mack bit. It's annoying to stitch up a ewe. Stitching a ram is, well, arduous.

I didn't give up on Mack. I taught him his lefts and rights, taught him to stop - sort of. One day when I was bellowing at Mack, a friend asked, "If you don't like that dog, why don't you give him to someone who does?"

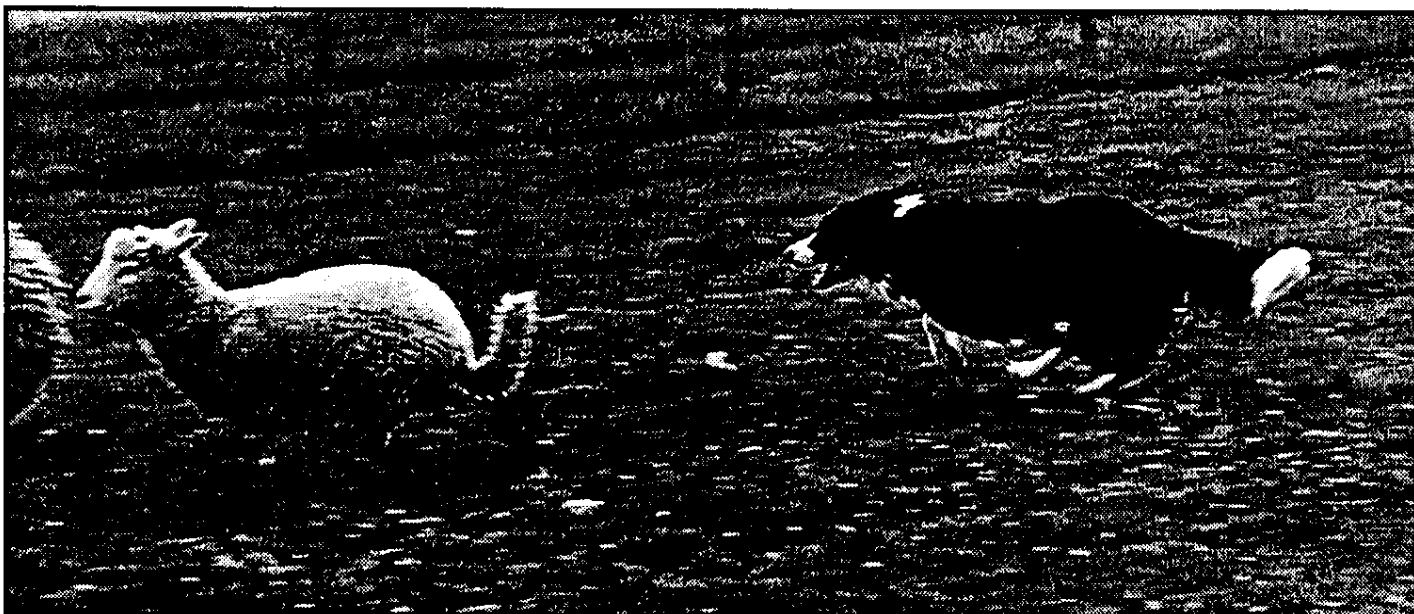
My wife, Anne, said she'd take Mack. First thing she did was change his name to "Moose" which is short for "Moosey-Prince". She made up a song for him:

"Oh Moosie-Prince, oh moosey prince,
you are a very good doggy.
Your feet are big, your nose is long,
your brain is large, your heart is strong .

(sung to the tune of Oh Tannenbaum).

When Anne did chores, she took Moose with her. He became the "Hold'em' dog. In January, after an icy rain, when the ewes are real hungry, the 'hold'em' dog keeps the sheep from trampling you into the muck as you put out their grain.

Moose got real protective of Anne and if some fella lifted his hand to Anne, only



A real "Bad" dog in action.

person who'd gain would be that fella's beneficiaries.

Moose kept order amongst the other dogs and was the official chore dog - the dog who stays home to do the farmwork while the other dogs go off to sheepdog trials. Moose didn't have time to be goofy anymore.

You probably recall the big blizzard last March. Three days before, we'd sheared our ewes and a hundred eighty naked sheep were wandering through the brushy rough ground downstream from our barn. After we watched the evening weather forecast - it was already snowing - I got worried and decided to bring the sheep in to shelter. I figured they'd be bedded down behind the wind-break where they usually were and took Moose to help. I guess the approaching blizzard made the sheep restless because they weren't where they should have been, weren't anywhere in sight and solid blackness was coming down fast, like a theater curtain.

Our flock was Out there somewhere in a hundred rough acres and there wasn't a damn thing I could do about it. "Okay, Moose. Let's go home. . . Moose? . . . MOOOOSE" I whistled, I shouted, I used words the preacher warns us against. About the time I was ready to give up, over the hill they came streaming all one hundred eighty of them. I don't know how Moose found them in the snowy night; I do know he brought them calmly and quietly, just like a real sheep dog.

Next morning, it was below zero and blowing snow over a two foot base and if the sheep hadn't been snug in our barn, I figure we would have lost half of them to hypothermia and pneumonia. Thousands of dollars in sick and dying animals.

Nowadays, Moosie sleeps on a sheepskin pad beside our bed - on Anne's side.

Every dog, even the bad dog, must have his day. 🐾

Every
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Yelling Too00 Much!

By Gene Sheninger

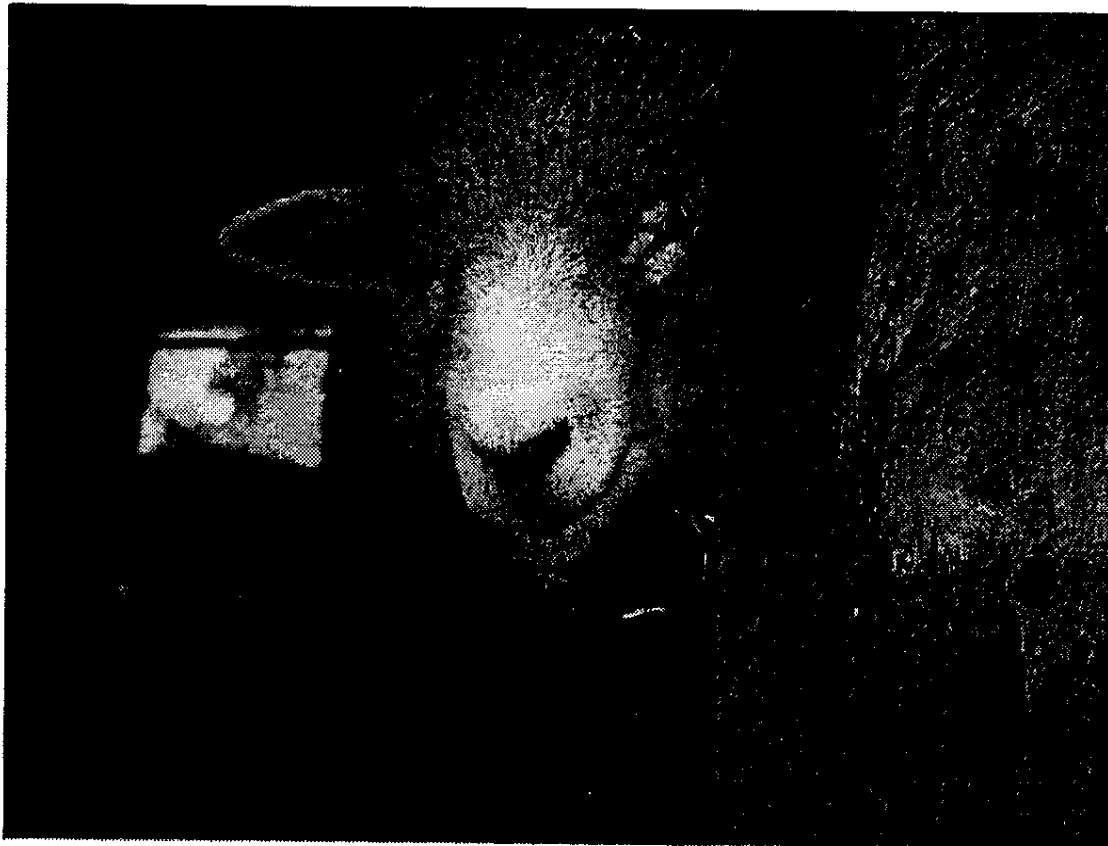
This is a very common problem, even with experienced handlers. Many of us figure that when the dog disobeys a command it's because the dog doesn't hear the command -- so we raise the volume a notch or two, until we are at peak volume and there is no more to give. However, if there is one thing I've learned over the years, it's that the Border Collie rarely has a hearing problem, it's usually a "listening" problem, instead.

No amount of volume is going to fix the problem. In fact, if we need volume up close, how much more do we need in order for the dog to perceive the same volume at 600 yards, AND do we have enough volume in our voice or whistle to get it?

Let's look at mothers. We can learn much from mothers. Ours taught us to be honest, forthright, frugal, and industrious (RIGHT?). But, let's now see what we can learn from a Border Collie's mother. Watch how she corrects her pups. She doesn't shout or scream, she issues a very low, deep rumbling growl.

Our dogs spent the first eight weeks of their lives learning this correction. They learned that this was a threat, a correction followed, if necessary, by strength. If our pup didn't respond to the verbal correction, she/he was very quickly rolled over -- not by hands, sticks, or even paws, but by a body slam issued quickly and decisively by mom. I figure this is one of the reasons our pups respond so "instinctively" to body "pressure".

So, there's a lot we can learn from pup's mom. If we issue our verbal corrections as did mom and follow with strength (or rather the threat of strength -- move towards pup and notice the reaction), if necessary, just like mom, then we are simply building on what the pup was taught from birth. Why develop a whole new scheme, let's just use what has been taught first? 🐾



Photograph by Cokie Hamm

Good handlers have it.

Sheep Sense

by Mike Neary
Extension Sheep Specialist
Purdue University

*reprinted with permission from
The Working Border Collie
magazine*

Sheep have an unfair reputation as being less than intelligent. Most likely this stereotype has resulted because sheep have a strong tendency to associate with their own kind and the many follow a few. These characteristics apply to a number of people, yet humans are considered quite intelligent.

What makes sheep behave as they do? There are many factors, but they all basically result from the fact that sheep have limited means of defense from predators. The use of herding dogs to control sheep utilizes the predator-prey relationship.

Sheep's main methods of defense are a strong flocking instinct and flight. To complement the flocking and flight instincts, sheep use their excellent eyesight as their main sensory device. For example, when sheep bed down, they usually do so on a high area (if available) with ample distance between each other, so their field of vision is uninterrupted. There are usually some sheep in the flock that seem to have a sentinel duty. Notice sheep trails in a pasture, rarely are they in a straight line. This compensates for the blind spot behind the head; the winding of trails allows sheep to observe the back first with one eye and then the other. Sheep can spot dogs or other perceived forms of danger from 1200 to 1500 yards away.

The high reliance on visual observation explains some of their behavior. Sheep are extremely reluctant to go around a sharp corner, move into direct sun glare, crest steep hills, or any other situation that limits their ability to see. When sheep are worked through a series of pens, they will often stop, turn, and look behind them at a working dog or a person. Efficient handling facilities are designed to avoid sharp turns and are often placed in a north or south location to reduce potential balking from sun glare.

However, sheep do not rely totally on sight; their hearing and sense of smell are also utilized as sensory devices. Sheep, particularly range sheep, will usually move more readily into the wind, allowing them to use their sense of smell. Also, sheep have an excellent ability to detect unnatural sounds. Yelling, loud noises, and barking are not usually natural sounds to sheep. To keep sheep calm they should be worked as quietly as possible.

Sheep's strong flocking instinct results from several factors. There is safety in numbers for sheep and flocking is a defense mechanism. Also, historically, sheep have been subject to extensive droving throughout their domestication. Therefore, sheep have been directly selected for their flocking instinct to allow for increased ease moving them. Furthermore, sheep exhibit a strong following instinct right from birth. Ewes do not hide their newborns like cattle and deer; they encourage them to follow. Therefore, sheep are conditioned from birth to follow the older members of the flock. When in a trial or work situation, determine the natural leaders and try to maneuver them to lead the rest of the group.

For sheep to be sheep, there needs to be a minimum number of five in the group. Less than five and their behavior is not as predictable. There has to be familiarity among the sheep for them to readily flock. It takes at least several weeks, and sometimes months, for strange sheep to fully integrate into a normally responding flock. This is extremely important to keep in mind when planning a trial that uses sheep from more than one common source.

So how do you "read" sheep? With experience one can often reasonably predict how sheep will react if breed, age, health, type of terrain, weather conditions, and time of day, prior exposure to working

dogs, and similar information is known. At a trial, the most accurate way of predicting how your draw of sheep will react, is to closely watch as many runs as possible prior to yours.

Different breeds react differently to dogs. Light and hill breeds such as Border Cheviots, North Country Cheviots, or breeds derived from hill breeds (Montadales, etc.), are usually fast, active, and rarely challenge a dog. Heavy down breeds like Suffolks, Hampshire, Dorsets, Shropshires, etc. are usually slower, do not flock as tightly, and often have to be "persuaded" to move. Suffolks particularly will often stand their ground and fight, especially if they perceive weakness in a dog. Many of the down breeds are quite intelligent and will quickly learn bad habits on reruns. Wool breeds (Rambouillets, Columbias, Corriedales, etc.) are usually tight flocking and will readily move from dogs. However, the type of management system the finewools come from, can affect their behavior drastically.

Fresh range sheep that have had minimal contact with dogs or people can be quite unpredictable in a trial situation. They may run wild, stand and fight, run for awhile and then fight, or any other interesting combination of behaviors. Range sheep are often wary of people and sensitive to wind direction and weather conditions. Furthermore, running range sheep in small groups (3 to 10) is probably the

smallest flock they will ever be associated with; this can affect their response. Just a word about Barbadoes: consider this a disclaimer on their responses. Occasional use of Barbadoes is probably good, but remember the age of the sheep affect how they work, primarily in that lambs can be quite dumb. Actually, lambs are less experienced and there may not be a firm pecking order established within the group. Therefore, there is often not a natural leader and they may tend to mill more and the group may move "herky jerky".

The use of ewes with suckling lambs in a trial situation should be discouraged. Healthy sheep, in average body condition, with an average fleece length, will certainly work more normally than unthrifty, sick, fat, or wool-blind sheep.

Sheep will move more sluggishly on hot days and during the middle part of the day. Sheep are creatures of habit and they usually graze, drink, and are more active in the morning and during the evening. Thus, if you are running in the middle part of the day, the sheep may flock tighter, move slower, and spend more time looking at and fighting a dog.

The terrain in a field can play a role in how sheep move. Natural obstacles such as creeks, wet spots, hills, valley, tall grass, etc., influence type of movement. Most breeds of sheep have their genetic roots

continued on next page



Nathan Hobart and Martin Chapman working at the release pen.

in breeds domesticated in hilly or mountainous regions. Thus, the natural inclination of sheep is to move uphill when sensing danger. However, sheep do move at a faster pace when going downhill. (This probably has something to do with a thing called gravity). Generally, sheep will move at a more controlled, even pace on ground that has a moderate to light incline. When coming to sharp terrain changes, sheep will usually stop, if given a chance. For example, after running down a steep slope, sheep will usually stop or slow down at the base before continuing uphill or on flat areas. Sheep take several weeks to get familiar to new areas or terrain and this is reflected in their behavior. They are not as comfortable in new areas and will probably be more flighty.

What about bad draws of sheep? Everyone gets a "bad draw" from time to time. However, it does seem some people spend an inordinate amount of energy complaining about bad draws. I wonder if the dog's attitude toward his sheep affects the draw of sheep? Certainly it does. Sheep can determine weak dogs, powerful dogs in control, biting dogs, strong-eyed dogs, etc., quickly and from quite a distance. They do respond accordingly. I noticed that strong-eyed dogs and line dogs tend to group the flock tighter than loose-eyed and easy-flanking dogs.

Probably the most important skill to develop when handling sheep is how to apply pressure. Sheep have to want to go somewhere. By this, I mean they have to have their heads and they need an escape route. We can control sheep by limiting their options and movements and thus they "want to go" where we desire them to. Too much pressure or force and they will react with panic. Rushing and movement by fear is not good stockmanship. Many times when the situation is sticky or not going well, the best thing one can do is to let the sheep stop, settle down, and let their brain resume working.

One final important point to consider when working sheep is that it is anatomically impossible for a sheep to go anywhere, for any length of time, without its head. When moving sheep watch their heads. They will move in the direction their heads are pointed. Thus, to change direction of movement or to maneuver sheep, often times the proper position of the dog is at the sheep's head. One should be able to work large flocks of sheep where the dog cannot be seen behind the flock, and still be able to determine location of the dog by the heads of the sheep and their subsequent movement.

There are many variables that affect how sheep work. No one can guarantee a sheep's response to a particular situation. The best way to develop sheep sense is to spend time around them. Move sheep without a dog on occasion to learn their movements. Observe as many types of sheep and situations as possible and notice how they respond. Personally, I spent more than 20 years raising sheep without a dog. For twelve years I have been using dogs to handle sheep. The use of dogs has definitely made the job easier, more enjoyable, and made me a better sheepman.

Let your sheep help make you a better dog person. 🐾



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B-C Related Internet Sites

If you have a computer with a modem, online service, and one or more BCs then you probably will want to visit the following sites:

<http://www.nebca.cornell.edu/>

NEBCA web page - general club info., trial schedule, nursery and open point standings.

...

<http://www.sheepdog.com/>

General BC info and how to subscribe to the Sheepdog email list.

<http://www.bordercollie.org/>

USBCC home page - lots of general info. and references, also contains USBCHA and ABCA info.

...

<http://204.144.174.195/stockdog.htm>

Ian Caldicott's stockdog home page (also lots of info and references).

...

<http://www.bcrescue.org/>

BC rescue site.

...

<http://netvet.wustl.edu/>

Online veterinary resources .

Handling the Set Out

By Beverly Lambert

I think we could all safely agree that the ideal situation is for the sheep to be quietly grazing on the top of a hill with the set out dog and handler a good distance away and responsible only for getting the sheep to the set out point where the sheep then quietly graze until lifted by the outrunning dog. In such a pastoral scenario the sheep will accurately reflect every error of the outrunning dog by their response.

What do you do, however, if these same sheep start bolting down the hill when the outrunning dog leaves the handler to start his 350+ yard outrun? Should they be let go in the hope that they will stop and start grazing at some acceptable point on the field that will allow the competitor a chance to finish his outrun and get the fetch gate? Or does the holder attempt to regather them and return them to the setout point and then leave them to bolt again for no good reason? Should this group be held by the set out team but until the outrunning dog is 100 yards away, 50 yards away, beside the sheep, behind the sheep or only held if the set out handler approves of the way the competitor's dog is doing his outrun?

When the same sheep are run more than once in the same field, or when a trial lasts from 7:00 in the morning until 7:00 in the evening, the way the sheep behave on the top of the field will change dramatically over the day. On their first trip to the top they may stand uncertain where the dog is coming from and not particularly anxious to go anywhere. Later in the day they will stand and watch the handler walk to the post, they will watch the dog leave the handler and in many cases bolt down the field as soon as the dog is half way out on his outrun. By dusk they are hungrily grazing, oblivious to all but a heavy push at the lift.



Photographs by Cokie and Greg Hamm

A week ago I had a chance to hold sheep that watched for the dog the whole time I held them. If they saw the dog and the dog was tight, they would stand more or less terror stricken until the dog whipped around to the back end and then they would cautiously move away from the dog. If, when the sheep saw the dog, he was deep beside them, they would take off running - I suspect in the mistaken belief that the dog could be beaten because he was further away than the tight running dog. Had these sheep not been held, then every "correct dog" would have arrived at the top to find his sheep gone, half way down the fetch. Since these dogs had not had a chance to get the fetch gates since there were no sheep on the top when the dog arrived, and since the outrunning dog had been as far as possible from his sheep, should that handler get a rerun? Or are the only teams that get to place the ones whose dogs run tight or whose sheep bolt straight down the field and wander through the fetch gates?

At some trials sheep will bolt all morning and then stand in the evening when they get hungry and want to graze. Should only the people lucky enough to draw a late number have a chance of placing? Should all other handlers just accept that their turn will come when they get a late number and so have a chance to finish their outruns and get the fetch gates?

Judges are not fools. They can see when sheep are being held so the dog can get a chance to get a hold of them on the top. They can tell the difference between a dog that runs wide and deep and the one that charges into his sheep from the side. Sheep are not fools either. They know when the dog has run into the back end of them and scared the wits out of them and they know when the dog has come up quietly and taken them off nicely. Their behavior points this out quite clearly. I have held sheep tightly when needed and placed them at the post and more or less left them when allowed.

continued on next page

Handling the Set Out - continued

If you do a good job holding sheep, the sheep are in the vicinity of the let out point and as undisturbed as possible when the outrunning dog arrives. Your dog is not in front of the sheep and you don't move either yourself or your dog until the outrunning dog has gone past you both with his sheep.

And you don't stare at the competitor's dog. I try not even to look at him. This allows the competitor's dog to read the pressure as he goes around on his outrun, so he can approach the top correctly. If you call off your dog or walk away while the competitor's dog is still moving the sheep away you change all of these pressures and greatly complicate his puzzle. But if you stand still he can lift the sheep straight from your feet to his handler's.

The only exception I have ever seen to this scenario is occasionally there will be such a bad group of sheep that you have to turn them back near the end of the dog's outrun so your dog is in front of the sheep. This is an error on the hold-out person's part but it happens. In this case you need to get your dog out from in front of the sheep, but I would not do it until I was sure that the competitor's dog was close enough to catch the sheep when they bolt. I know when I do this that I have damaged the chances of the competitor and I try as much as possible to minimize this damage.

I will do this by trying to ease my dog over and get in front of the sheep myself. But I do not move once the dog has started his approach to the sheep. Once the dog has started his approach he has determined all of the pressure points and begun his lift. It is grossly unfair to move your self or your dog and change this geometry. It is a sin equal to having no sheep there for the competitor as far as I am concerned.

The set-out handler is not there to judge the runs and determine when the outrunning dog is causing the sheep to bolt or is out of contact or otherwise inadequate and needs to be punished by being denied a chance for a decent outrun, lift and fetch. Let the judge do his job. The set-out person is there to make sure sheep are on the field so the judge can judge the competitor.

Sure, holding sheep well for an incorrect dog can have the effect of rewarding that dog by allowing him



to complete his run when his bad outrun should have resulted in a wreck on the top. But not holding sheep can have the effect of punishing the correct dog by having the sheep gone when the dog outruns correctly. Set out people are not in the reward and punishment business. They are there to facilitate the running of the field test for the dog. They are necessary because some flocks of sheep are not uniform enough to be relied upon to give each dog an equal outrun test if left

to roam at will on the top of the field. If the set-out person is an equalizer then each group needs to be held as equally as the next. That requires agreement at the beginning of the trial that either the sheep will be kicked out to the post and left, or held until the dog leaves or held until the dog arrives or held until the dog has a chance to get control of them.

Generally, in the east, we use the instruction that the sheep will be held until the dog has a chance to gain control of them. This is done because we run a lot of dogs in a day and don't have time for reruns. It is done because we frequently need to use the sheep several times in the same day and they won't spot evenly during the day. And it is done because we are all there to have a good time and no one has fun if they don't get a chance to run because their sheep have left long before the dog ever had a chance to finish the outrun.

I am sure in sheepdog heaven there are no holding teams. Just competitors and all of the sheep stand like rocks until lifted and if the dog is the least wrong they simply disappear in a puff of smoke! 🐾



This way of holding is generally not recommended.

Spring Tune-Up

By Susan Schoen, V.M.D.

Spring will be here in couple of weeks. It's time to think about getting your dog in shape for trialing if he/she had the winter off. Even if you can't work sheep yet, you can start to get your dog in shape by going for long walks, cross country ski tours, or taking him with you when you go jogging.

Soon it will again be heartworm season and may be time for your dog's annual check up and vaccinations. With spring will come ticks and then fleas, so ask your vet about the relatively new products available for flea and tick control. One program which prevents development of flea eggs and larvae is a once monthly "flea pill" which has been around for a few years. It is safe and effective and is now combined with the monthly heartworm preventative Interceptor in a new product called Sentinel. It works effectively as environmental flea control. Interceptor, by the way, is also very effective at controlling hookworms, whipworms, and roundworms. Tapeworms are the only little blighters you have to treat separately and if you take care of fleas, your dog's tapeworm problems should be minimal.

Ask your vet about additional adulticide products, which generally work great to control fleas. These require monthly application. The advantage is that the product is for fleas only, but they may be less effective if you bathe or swim your dog. Frontline Topspot is effective for both fleas and ticks and does not wash off.

By using one or more of these products, fleas and ticks can now be eliminated almost completely. And thus far we have no reports of drug resistance in these parasites. 🐾



Sue and Jim

When Do You Help the Ewe? (or When Should the Ewe Help You?)

Novice shepherds sometimes panic at the thought of lambing season as the horror stories abound. There really is nothing to panic about. Sheep have been lambing for a long time and Mother Nature has seen to its success. Great! But one look at El Nino and we found that Mother Nature can fail occasionally.

The first step is to **BE AWARE**. Know when to expect your lambs and be watchful of the "signs". Most ewes will not need or even want your help. But then there's always that **ONE**. How will you know? A ewe will "drop" (there will be big hollow areas in front of her hips) about 24 hours before birth.

As the hours pass, she'll probably be restless and may separate herself from the group. She may not eat. She'll raise her hips with small contractions. There probably will be a small discharge to be followed by the "water bag". A young shepherd I know first called it "onion stuff" (the shape of an onion and about the same color as the skin). She'll walk, lie down, get up, dig, and repeat. If you watch too heavily, she'll just watch you back. Go have 1 cup of coffee and look again. Generally, you should see 2 front feet and a nose within 30 minutes after the waterbag appears. If you don't, it's time to see (actually feel) what's going on.

Restrain the ewe. Be clean, have short fingernails, wear no big rings. Wash with clean gentle soap. Wash the back end of the ewe, too. Use lots of lubricant (K-Y jelly). **BE PATIENT AND CAREFUL**. Insert 2 or 3 fingers. Think. What do you feel? Too big? Feet? Front or back ones? Knees or hocks? A nose? A tail? Two lambs? Nothing?

Lambs should be born front first with the head resting on both forelegs, like diving into a pool. They can also come rear feet first. A lamb will not be born if the feet are not presented or if the head is turned back. If all of the necessary parts are there and they all belong to the same lamb, then let her work at it a little while if she's not tired. If you are missing parts, then you have to find them. Work between her strains or turn her upside down and let gravity work for you. Be **CLEAN**, patient, gentle and persistent. Visualize the structure of the lamb and how it needs to be manipulated in order to be brought out. Ease it out into the world, clean off his nose, give it to the ewe, give her some encouragement, give yourself a pat on the back and get out of the way. But don't forget to check for lamb #2! See, not so bad, is it? 🐾

By Becky Peterson, Orchard Valley Farm
Registered Dorset Sheep & Working Border Collies

NEBCA Breeding Policy

In continuing centuries of effort to produce the best herding dogs in the world, NEBCA advocates the breeding of only genetically sound dogs of proven working ability.

All breeding dogs should be healthy and fit in accordance with the veterinary standards of the day. Breeder's should understand that having a dog's hips x-rayed and approved is not sufficient in preventing hip dysplasia.

It is suggested that breeders be more aggressive with the idea that the genetic problems in our dogs are carried in bloodlines and they are urged to start thoroughly tracking litters, siblings, and parents siblings. The information gathered should then be used in selecting breeding stock.

Breeder's are urged to voluntarily remove questionable dogs from their breeding programs. When choosing replacement breeding stock, include in the evaluations the bloodlines with consistently better hips.

No dog should be bred unless its eyes have been checked and certified free of Collie Eye Anomaly & Progressive Retinal Atrophy by a board-certified Veterinary Ophthalmologist. Dogs with certified eyes who come from a litter, or produce any pups, with genetic eye problems should not be bred.

It is suggested that breeders keep a record of where their pups have been placed and maintain a purchase agreement with the buyer. In part, the purchase agreement should carry two clauses:

- 1) that buyers are encouraged to have eyes and hips checked and notify the breeder of the results.
- 2) the breeder will issue a disclosure statement to all owners of a litter found to contain a genetic problem.

Buyer's Breeding Guidelines

To participate in the process of breeding Border Collies is to build upon centuries of effort to produce the best herding dogs in the world. The dual goals of this process are:

- 1) the raising of reliable working dogs that are
- 2) free of genetic health problems.

These dual goals have five areas of consideration:

- Pre-Breeding Health
- Working Traits
- Record Keeping
- Genetic Disorders
- Puppy Health

PRE-BREEDING HEALTH

All dogs should be of good vigor and well exercised.

Females are best bred between 2 and 8 years of age. They should have a complete physical and external reproductive tract examination and be free of genetic health problems. Prior to breeding, vaccinations and booster shots for rabies, parvo virus, distemper and other contagious diseases should be updated to ensure some initial protection for the nursing puppies. Heartworm and lyme disease tests, and fecal checks should be negative. A test for brucellosis is advisable.

Males should also be current with physical exams, heartworm, lyme and fecal tests and free of genetic health problems. They should be checked for cryptorchid. A test for brucellosis is advisable.

WORKING TRAITS

Beyond the goal of identifying what genes and problems to exclude in breeding, programs should affirm the qualities and traits we want to encourage. Desirable traits center on power and balance, but also include endurance and stamina, longevity and durability, intelligence and athletic ability, courage, loyalty, and temperament, factors all in the breeding of the best Working Border Collies.

The best way to judge the potential working ability of a puppy is to watch the parents work. A beginner with working dogs may need help in separating good or poor working ability from good or poor training and/or handling.



RECORD KEEPING

Evaluating offspring is the most important factor in deciding if a breeding program is producing genetically sound and temperamentally fit working dogs.

A responsible breeder will keep good records. Do not hesitate to ask to see the results of hip and eye exams, or pedigrees. Established breeders will have owner names for all previous puppy placements from whom you can choose names to contact.

GENETIC DISORDERS

Evidence to date indicates that genetic problems can be significantly reduced by more strictly evaluating the bloodlines (ancestors, siblings and progeny) of breeding stock.

Genetic disorders vary in the Border Collie. They include, but are not limited to, eye diseases, epilepsy and skeletal diseases. The two pressing problems today are the eye diseases and the skeletal disorder called Canine Hip Dysplasia.

EYE DISEASES

There are two inherited eye diseases that affect Border Collies, Progressive Retinal Atrophy and Collie Eye Anomaly. Examinations are done by a veterinary ophthalmologist.

Progressive Retinal Atrophy (PRA)

There are two forms of this atrophy. Generalized PRA starts in the eye's periphery and spreads to affect the total vision field. It rarely leads to total blindness. The rare Centralized PRA is a central blindness of stationary objects that leads to total blindness.

Dogs are checked at 2 years of age for these problems, and because of the progressive nature of the disease, they must be examined throughout the breeding life.

Collie Eye Anomaly (CEA)

CEA is not a progressive disorder, is present at birth and is detectable as early as 4 weeks of age, with 6-8 weeks the usual time for the exam. Puppies should be checked as, occasionally, mild cases of CEA can be masked by developing pigmentation during normal eye development.

Mild cases may never have problems while in severe cases there may be retinal detachment and bleeding leading to total blindness. There is no effective treatment. Cleared Dogs can be 'normal eyed carriers' and produce severely affected puppies.

Dogs with either problem, cleared dogs that have affected offspring, or dogs from litters where these eye problems exist, should not be bred.

CANINE HIP DYSPLASIA

...has long been considered to be an abnormality of the hip joints. However, recent evidence suggests that it maybe a disease that can also affect the shoulder and knee joints and the joints between the vertebrae. It is in the hips where it is most likely to occur and cause problems.


Puppies are born with normal hips, and it is only after birth that the abnormality appears. In a few weeks a laxity, or progressively loose fit, develops where the end of the thigh bone fits into the socket of the hip. This loose fit allows excessive movement of the thigh bone during normal activity such as weight bearing, walking, running & play. This ultimately leads to wear and tear on the bone and the inflammation of smooth cartilage covering both the bone and the socket. In addition, the ligament holding the thigh bone in place stretches and becomes thick and inflamed, cartilage erodes and is eventually lost while bone spurs develop which remodel the normal shape of the bone and socket.

Canine Hip Dysplasia occurs in various degrees of severity. The severest cases will show in puppyhood, with the mildest cases perhaps never being detected. Its manifestations will range from no apparent problems to complete loss of the hips. Dysplasia is detected by radiographs with the most accurate testing time after two years of age.

PUPPY HEALTH

Puppies should be in a warm, dry and ventilated space. They should be examined, wormed, and inoculated in accordance with the veterinary standards of the day. They should be well handled and socialized to people.

Common puppy diseases are distemper, hepatitis, leptospirosis, parvovirus and parainfluenza. They are controlled by a series of vaccinations, before and after they go to their new homes. Puppies should be examined promptly by the new owner's veterinarian. The first rabies vaccination is at three months, with the adult booster vaccination received at one year of age.

Testing to date indicates that both over feeding of high energy protein food and various forms of environmental stress can worsen canine hip dysplasia. Even though dysplasia is genetically based, these compounding environmental factors must be understood by the puppy owner. 

NEBCA CHAMPIONS

By introducing the NEBCA champion page, we want to give our members the opportunity to become more familiar with the lineage and breeding principles of our outstanding dogs. Depending on space (and money), we'll feature in each publication one or two pedigrees and plan to gradually work our way through the top 10 High Point and Fall Foliage Border Collies (or, as a matter of fact, any other NEBCA dog that shows great promise). So, if your dog is a bit further down the list, please be patient, his/her day will come.

Lark:

American Border Collie Association, Inc



ABC No: 6401

Name: Lark*

Sex: Female

Date of Birth: 3/08/87

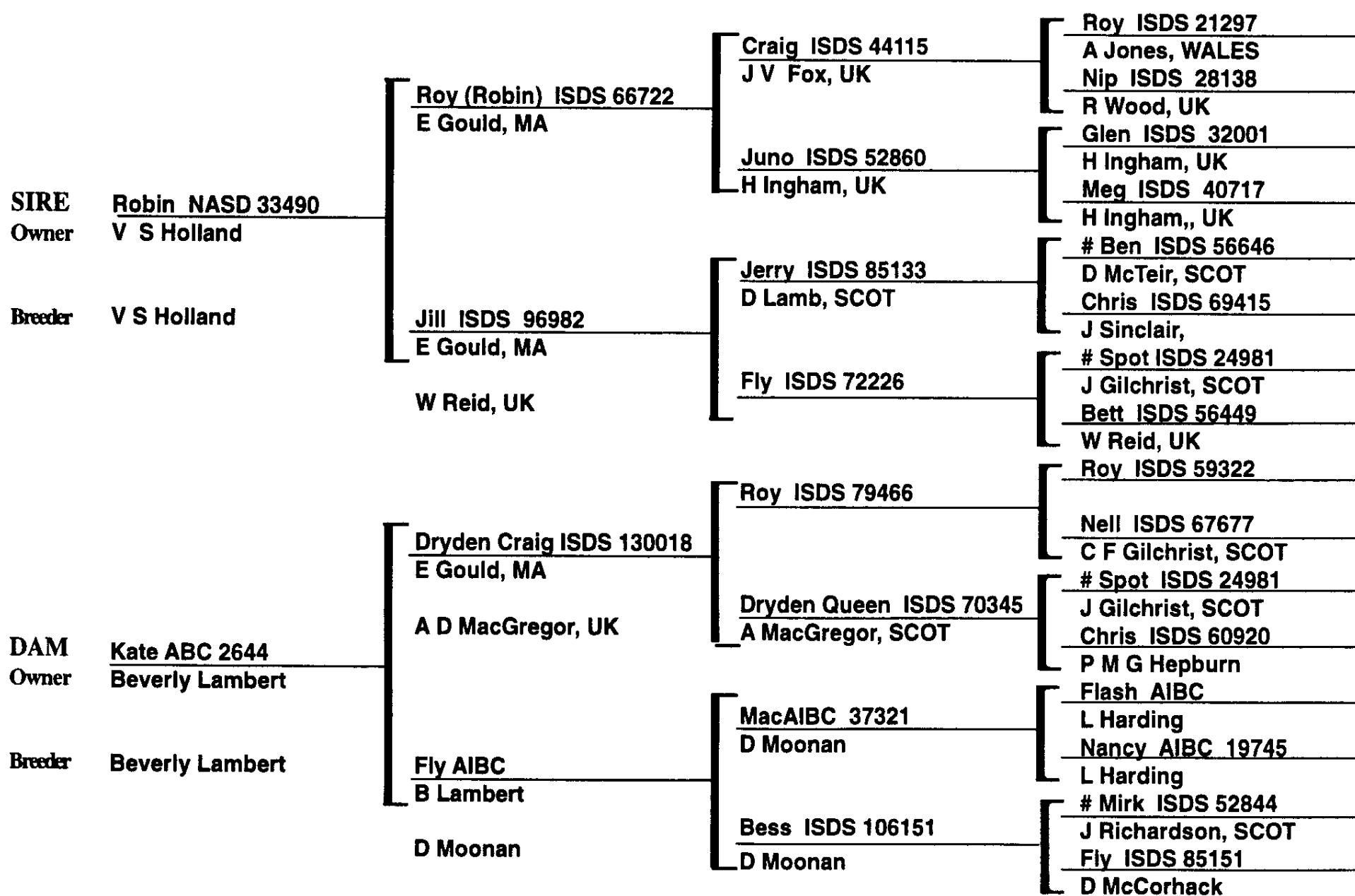
Owner: Beverly Lambert

Breeder: Beverly Lambert

Color and Markings: Black & White, Rough Coat

* 1997 National Reserve Champion, Fall Foliage Winner, 11th in the Purina National Standings for Outstanding Field Trial Herding Dogs.

Throughout her career, Lark won over 30 open trials and a High Point Championship.



1998 NURSERY POINTS

Below are the current standings for the NEBCA Nursery participants, whose membership was confirmed as of February 15, 1998. The points do not reflect trials held from September 20 through November 2nd 1997.

For a complete listing of NEBCA nursery trial competitors (members and nonmembers), please refer to Roger and Heather Millen's - who have done an outstanding job keeping the points up to date - "Novice Standings" list on the NEBCA web-page (<http://www.nebca.cornell.edu/standings.htm>).

Handler's Name	Dog	Class	Total	Handler's Name	Dog	Class	Total	Handler's Name	Dog	Class	Total
Ames, Bud	Sam	R	49	Hamilton, Dale	Piper	P	29	Mick, Warren	Reggie	P	37
Ames, Sarah	Sam	P	4	Hamm, Cokie	Zouk	N	34	Milan, Nancy	Elvis	P	20
Armata, Bernie	Dan	R	41	Hamm, Greg	Gaelen	P	20	Millen, Heather	Lark	R	29
Baker, Kim	Beth	N	15	Heidenberg, Paul	Heidi	R	44		Buck	R	9
Brake, Clint	Angus	N	3	Higgins, Michelle	Kilt	N	25		Kate	N	25
	Switch	N	4	Hobart, Ed	Joy	N	24	Murray, Dave	Bess	N	37
	Callum	N	20		Jemma	N	4	Northrop, George	Kyp	R	31
Brighoff, Mary	Mirk*	R	57	Hughes, Kathy	Isabella	R	3	Nunan, Michael	Jed	N	2
	Hope	P	22		Summer	N	33	Nunan, Sharon	Kep	R	0
Burr, Cheryl	Tess	N	4	Jackson, Jane	Keri	R	6		Jim	R	13
Campion, Carol	Roy	P	27		Taff	N	3		Fan	R	14
	Fly	R	4	Jagger, Walt	Gail	R	14	Overly, Edith	Gale	P	7
	Dell	R	6		Jim**	R	50		Tess	R	4
Canaday, Jay	Zak	N	13		Moss	R	0	Pabst, Ed	Jade	N	2
Canaday, Mike	Zak	R	0	Johnson, Debbie	Ellie	R	8		Kate	N	6
Carleton, Evie	Jack	N	31		Fletcher	P	5	Parrot, Brooks	Skye*	R	55
Cassel, Gwen	Flair	P	19	Kennedy, Jean	Jill	P	2		Jet	N	3
Chambers, Maggie	Joy	P	0		Robin	P	0		Rush	P	35
Collins, Kate	Pippen	R	38	Kennedy, Joe	Bonnie	N	9	Peterson, Becky	Libby	P	14
	Queen	P	9		Meg	P	39		Taff	P	7
Crowell, Joanne	May	N	7	Krause, Joanne	Meg	N	26	Petty, Lana	Souix	P	11
Curtis, Millie	Spot	N	3		Spice	N	20		Galen	R	1
	Fern	R	3		Hope	P	14		Lugh	N	6
DeMille, Melissa	Beebe	R	3	Lacy, Sally	Chess	R	25	Priest, Anne	Nell	P	29
	Stella	N	3	Lacy, Tom	Quick	R	3	Reuther, Lin	Jaff	P	1
Deschambeault, L.	Bess	P	25		Faith	P	3		Jen	R	22
Deschambeault, R	Jenny	P	10		Thomas	R	8		Patti	R	34
DiMarcello, Louise	Hope	N	7	Lambert, Beverly	Tammy	P	27		Fan	P	7
	Sally	N	8	Larson, Janet	Magnum	P	24	Rice, Shannon	Ben	N	2
Duchesne, Kathy	Rose	N	13		Twill	N	39	Roberson, Fiona	Jess	N	15
Eitapence, Carlene	Lass	R	3		Totsi	N	36	Robert, Yves	Nalla	N	4
	Floss	N	3		Robbie	N	37	Schoen, Sue	Jim	N	6
	Ladd	N	2	Leigh, Tom	Kate	N	27		Asa	P	11
Elkins, Lindy	Thorn	N	2	Leonard, Denise	Meg	R	13		Jet	P	2
	Tess	N	1	Leverett, Barbara	Queen	R	3	Sheninger, Gene	Shep	R	31
Flowers, Bill	Ted	N	6	Levin, Betty	Maddie	R	24	Skillings, Ellen	Creed	P	3
	Jack	N	3	Levinson, Barbara	Tess	R	0		Paige	P	24
Flowers, Hilary	Kate	P	10		Ivy	R	0	Smart, Bruce	Charlie	R	29
	Jill	N	10	Lynch, Allan	Jen	R	31		Maggs	P	26
Fossetta, Linda	Lizzy	P	4		Scout	R	1	Starkey, Barbara	Bessie	N	41
	Meg	N	6		McDuff	R	11		Bessie	P	0
Geier, Joyce	Troy	R	5	Lynch, Peg	Pepper	P	0		Katie	P	37
Goodwin, Carroll	Betsy	N	29		Jill	P	14		Meg	R	1
	Haze	N	7	Marschark, Eve	Belle	P	3	Somers, Jody	Chip	N	37
	Floss	N	1	McCaig, Don	Josie	P	3	Starkey, Nancy	Bunks	P	19
Gregor, Bill	Brew	R	22	Means, Chalmers	Bette	R	66		Mist	R	2
	Willie	R	12	Merrill, Debbie	Brie	R	11	Strohecker, Jim	Rudy	R	0
	Maggie	N	7	Merrill, Gabe	Abbie	R	10				

continued next page

1998 NURSERY POINTS - continued

Handler's Name	Dog	Class	Total
Thompson, Mary	Mickey	N	2
Thrasher, Bob	Loch	P	3
	Cash *	R	62
Tuttle, Loni	Kricket	P	30
	Lady	N	9
Tuttle, Rob	Loch	P	6
Tuttle, Robbie	Lady	N	4
VandeCar, Peter	Pepsi	N	3
	Spot	R	27
Weigand, Carol	Ty	N	4
Wetmore, Steve	Moss	R	5
	Ralph	R	7
Wheeler, Fran	Tweed	R	2
	JJ	N	27
	Jock	P	2
Williams, Cheryl	Meg	P	31
Williams, Dick	Craig	R	44
	Hope	P	9
Woesner, Dee	Fly	R	40
	Jake	P	2
Worthington, Joan	Tess	N	8
Yazwinski, Emily	Tair	N	11
Young, Dave	Shim	R	19
	Streak	P	18
Yurfest, Joshua	Montana	R	13

1997 NEBCA High Points Correction

The trial committee apologizes that the following three dogs were mistakenly omitted from the 1997 High Points Competition results printed in the last newsletter.

Place	Handler	Dog	Points
15	Cheryl J. Williams	Taff	213
16	Mike Canaday	Smut	200
17	Amanda Milliken	Grace	188

1998 EVENTS

CLINICS

March 28-29/98

Training Clinic at Mary Brighoff's in Union Bridge, Md
Instructor, Cheryl Jagger Williams
Contact: Mary Brighoff at
(301) 898-1132

April 4-5/98

Alasdair MacRae Clinic (all levels)
at Ivyrose Farm, Bedminster, PA
Contact: Eve Marschark
P.O.Box 397, Bedminster, PA 18910
(215) 795-2023

June 6-7/98

Training Clinic
at Janet Larson's in Lee, NH
Instructor, Cheryl Jagger Williams
Contact: Janet Larson at
(603) 659-7046

July 20/98

Training Clinic at Kelmscott Farm
For more details contact:
Ann Marie at (207) 763-4088

August 29-30/98

Clinic taught by Cheryl Jagger Williams in Greenfield, MA.
For more information contact
Denise Leonard, 389 Adams Road,
Greenfield, MA
call (413) 773-5232 or
e-mail: dal@shaysnet.com

Training Clinic

tentative October 1998
at Louise DeMarcello in
Springville, PA
Instructor, Cheryl Jagger Williams
Contact: Louise DeMarcello
(610) 296-5273

1998 USBCHA East Coast TRIAL SCHEDULE

(not NEBCA sanctioned)

Apr 11/98

Highland SDT,
Classes: O1
Williamsville, VA
Donald McCaig
(540) 925-2234

Apr 16-19/98

Joy Seclusival SDT,
Shipman, VA
Barbara Ligon
(804) 263-5912

May 16-17/98

Blue Ridge Open SDT,
Classes: O2
White Post, VA
Ethel Conrad
(540) 837-1064

Jun 26-28/98

Autumn Hill SDT
Union Bridge, MD
Classes: N2, O2,
Mary Brighoff,
9512 Bessie Clemson Rd,
Union Bridge MD 21791
(301) 898-1132

1998 UK Trials

July 30-Aug 1

Scottish National
Braco, Stirling

Aug 6-8

Welsh National
Newport, Gwent

Aug 13-15

English National
Muncaster Castle

Aug 20-22

Irish National
Limavady, Londonderry

Sept 10-12

International
Sheep Dog Trials
Biggar, Lanarks,
Scotland

Trial Managers:

Please submit trial results and, hopefully, some good photos of the winners - whatever is worthy to be shared with your fellow members. Not everyone can make it to all the trials or has access to a modem, and results are of interest to a lot of people. It's up to you to keep our members informed.

NEBCA now offers a low-cost liability insurance for any member hosting a trial or clinic (\$50.00 per day). Contact Joanne Krause at (860) 267-6125 for more information.

1998 TRIAL SCHEDULE

Notes: A "?" indicates the trial and/or date is not certain; * indicates trial or class is not NEBCA sanctioned;
N = nov-nov, pro-nov and ranch classes; O = open class; N2 = two one-day novice trials.

Apr 25-26/98

**Springton Manor Farm
Nursery Trial**
Glenmore PA
Classes: N2
Sharon Nunan
3329 Foulk Rd,
Boothwyn, PA 19061
(610) 497-4378

May 3/98

Cooperlane Farm Nursery Trial
Shelburne, MA
Classes: N1
Edgar Gould
Cooper Lane
Shelburne, MA 01370
(413) 625-6496

May 9-10/98

Hancock Shaker Village SDT
H.S.V., Pittsfield, MA
Start time: 9 am
Classes: N1, O1
Eric Johnson
(518) 794-8605

May 23-24/98

MA Sheep & Woolcraft Fair SDT
Cummington Fairgrounds, MA
Classes: N1, O1
Becky Peterson
41 Bell Rd
Leyden, MA 01337
(413) 624-5562

May 30/98

Nearfield Farm Dog Trial
East Conway, NH
Classes: N1, O1
Roger Deschambeault
2240 E. Conway Rd
Center Conway, NH 03813
(603) 939-2255

May 31/98

Misty Lane SDT
Brownfield ME
Classes: N1, O1
Gabe Merrill,
RFD 1 Box 25
Brownfield, ME 04010
(207) 935-2520

June 13-14/98

Cape Cod SDT
Location TBDL
Classes: N2
Sue Schoen
51 Marvin Circle
Falmouth, MA 02540
(508) 548-5347

Jun 18-19/98

PA State Championship SDT
Hop Bottom PA
Classes: N2, USBCHA nursery
Cheryl Jagger Williams
Box 1374, Hop Bottom, PA 18824.
(717) 289-4733 or 4663

Jun 20-21/98

PA State Championship SDT
Hop Bottom PA
Classes: O2, USBCHA
Cheryl Jagger Williams
Box 1374, Hop Bottom, PA 18824.
(717) 289-4733

Jul 3-5 ?

**Northeast
Independence Day Trial**
Altamont NY
Classes: N3, O3
Mike Canaday
889 Meadowdale Rd.
Altamont, NY 12009
(518) 861-6049

Jul 10-12/98

Bittersweet Farm SDT
Hampton CT
Classes: N2, O2
Carol Campion
109 Hammond Hill Rd.
Hampton, CT 06247
(860) 455-9416

Jul 10-11/98

Milliken-Bustard Farm Trial
Kingston Ontario
Classes: O2, N2*, USBCHA
(only open is NEBCA sanctioned)
Mark Bustard
RR 2 Kingston, Ontario K7L 5H6
(613) 531-9405

Jul 17-19/98

West Branch SDT
Pottsgrove PA
Classes: N2, O2
Allen Lynch
RD 2, Box 168,
Turbotville, PA 17772
(717) 649-6212

Jul 18-19/98

Kelmescott Farm SDT
Camden ME
Classes: N2, O2
Mindy Empey
RR 2 Box 365
Lincolntonville, ME 04849
(207) 763-4088

Jul 25-26/98

Lennoxville International SDT
Lennoxville Quebec
Classes: N2, O2
Dave Young
32 Flanders Rd.
Sawyerville, Quebec J0B 3A0
(819) 889-3276

Aug 1-3/98

Nation Valley SDT
Winchester Ontario
Classes: N2, O2, USBCHA
Werner Reitbock
Box 424, Winchester
Ontario K0C 2K0.
(613) 448-3266

Aug 5-6/98

Sydenham SDT
Sydenham Ontario
Classes: N2, O2
J. P. LaLonde
RR 1, Sydenham
Ontario K0H 2T0.
(613)- 376-3659

Aug 8-9/98

Pittsburgh Township Dog Trial
Grass Creek Park, Kingston
Classes: O2, USBCHA
Amanda Milliken
RR 2, Kingston, Ontario K7L 5H6.
(613) 531-9405

continued on next page

1998 TRIAL SCHEDULE - continued

Aug 14-16/98

Leatherstocking SDT
Cooperstown NY
Classes: N2, O2
Chalmers Means, RD 2 Box 190,
Otego NY 13825
(607) 432-4903

Aug 15-16/98

Western Ontario SDT
Palmerston Ontario
Classes: N2, O2, USBCHA
Margaret Lambkin
RR 1, Palmerston, Ontario N0G 2P0.
(519) 343-5573

Aug 15-16/98

Lamprey River Farm
Lee NH
Classes: N2
Janet Larson
76 Lee Hook Rd, Lee NH 03824
(603) 659-7046

Aug 16 ?

NY State Championship Dog Trial
Altamont Fair, Altamont NY
Classes: O1
Mike Canaday
889 Meadowdale Rd, Altamont NY
12009 (518) 861-6049

Aug 22/98

Scottish Festival Open Trial
Quechee VT
Classes: O1
Steve Wetmore
PO Box 54, Strafford VT 05072
(802) 765-4466

Aug 27/98

Lancaster Fair SDT
Lancaster NH
Classes: O1 (points trial)
Roger Deschambeault
2440 East Conway Rd,
Center Conway, NH 03813
(603) 939-2255

Sep 5-7/98

New Jersey State SDT
Fosterfields, Morristown NJ
Classes: N2, O2
Gene Sheninger, 213 Split Rock Rd
Boonton NJ 07005
(201) 299-9785

Sep 5-6/98

Blue Hill Fair & Northeast US SDTs
Blue Hill ME
Classes: O2 (points trial)
Jim Davidson, North Country Farm
Round Pond ME 04564
(207) 677-2224

Sep 7/98

Windsor Fair Open Trial
Windsor ME
Classes: O1
Gabe Merrill
RFD 1 Box 25, Brownfield ME 04010
(207) 935-2520

Sep 11/98

NH Highland Games
Loon Mountain NH
Classes: O1 (points trial)
Lynn Deschambeault
RR1 Box 897 B
Bridgton ME 04009
(207) 452-2898

Sep 11-13/98

Keystone State SDT
Del. Valley Col., Doylestown PA
Classes: N2, O2
Eve Marschark
PO Box 397, Bedminster PA 18910
(215) 795-2023

Sep 14-15 ?

Eastern States Expo. SDT
West Springfield MA
Classes: O2
Joanne Krause
571 Westchester Rd,
Colchester CT 06415
(860) 267-6125

Sep 19-20/98

Brush Run Farm SDT
Charleroi PA
Classes: N2, O2, USBCHA
Allison Gebaurer.
(412) 483-7432

Sep 19-20 ?

NEBCA Novice Finals
Location TBD
Classes: Invitational
Barbara Armata
1165 Esperance Rd,
Esperance NY 12066
(518) 875-6471

Sep 21/98

Cumberland Fair Trial
Cumberland ME
Classes: O1
Gabe Merrill
RFD 1 Box 25,
Brownfield ME 04010
(207) 935-2520

Oct 3/98

NH State Championship Dog Trial
East Conway NH
Classes: O1
Roger Deschambeault,
2440 East Conway Rd, Center
Conway NH 03813
(603) 939-2255

Oct 4/98

Fryeburg Fair SDT
Fryeburg ME
Classes: O1
Gabe Merrill, RFD 1 Box 25,
Brownfield ME 04010
(207) 935-2520

Oct ?

Cumberland Valley SDT
Carlisle PA
Classes: N1, O2
Nathan Mooney, 245 Alters Rd,
Carlisle PA 17013
(717) 249-5695

Oct 10-11 ?

NEBCA Fall Foliage Championship
Location TBD
Classes: Invitational
Warren Mick, 750 Meadowdale Rd,
Altamont NY 12009
(518) 861-5854

Oct ?

Mountain Meadow Nursery Trial
Lebanon NH
Classes: N2
Bud Ames, 46 Eastman Hill Rd,
Lee, NH 03824 (603) 448-5429

Oct 24-25/98

Maplewood Farm Halloween Trial
Colchester CT
Classes: N2
Joanne Krause, 571 Westchester Rd,
Colchester CT 06415
(860) 267-6125

Rules for Library Use:

- Borrowers must be members of NEBCA
- Books are lent free of charge for three weeks.
- Videos are \$4.00 per single video, (\$3.00 each in sets). They are lent out for two weeks per single, and three weeks for sets.
- Borrower is responsible for return mail.
- Only one book or video (or set of videos) sent out to members at one time.
- Overdue fine is 10 cents per day.

Send request in writing to:
Susan Myshka
3 Conrad Street
Mystic, CT 06355

Checks may be made payable to
NEBCA



Happy New Year!!

Well it's winter and the library is at it's busiest. It's great to see that everyone is getting ready for the upcoming trial season, or just taking this opportunity to learn more about the wonderful Border Collie.

We've listed the most popular selection of books and videos in this issue. For a complete listing of library holdings please refer to the winter issue of the NEBCA News. You can also write or e-mail a request for the list and I'll be happy to send one out.

With the start of 1998, we plan to add a few new items to the library. Suggestions are always welcome. We have currently added the 1996 International Supreme Championship video to our collection through a generous donation. Many thanks to Lynn Deschambeault for this great contribution. Other acquisitions will be posted in upcoming issues of the News.

Have a quiet winter; see you this spring!! Susan, NEBCA Librarian

As mentioned in the last issue of the News, requesting library books has been made easier for those of you who are on line. However, the e-mail address was incorrect.

The correct e-mail address is: NEBCA.LIB@aol.com

Remember to review lending requirements prior to making your request on line as this won't do for those of you who are requesting videos.

GREATEST HITS (Most Popular Materials)

Books:

Training the Sheep Dog

Bruce Fogt

Lessons from a Stockdog

Vergil Holland

Herding Dogs, Progressive Training

Glyn Jones

A Way of Life

Scott Lithgow

Training and Working Dogs for Quiet Control of Stock

General/Health

Janet Larson

The Versatile Border Collie

Miscellaneous

Sheila Grew

Key Dogs Vol 1&2

Videos:

Tony Collins

Training the Working Border Collie (parts I & II)

Glyn Jones

Training tape 1: Come Bye! And Away! The Early Stages of Sheep Dog

Training tape 2: That'll Do! Widening the Sheepdog's Experience

Training tape 3: Take Time!

Elvin Kopp

Training the Working Stock Dog (parts I, II, & III)

Mike Hubbard

Stockdog Training Fundamentals

Training Your Dog for Cattle - SDTF Outwork and Drives

Scott Lithgow

How to get the Most from Your Working Dog

(companion to his book Training and Working Dogs)

Rural Route Videos

Training and Working a Border Collie

University of Guelph Series:

Part 1: Selection and Early Training of Border Collies

Part 2: Basic Training for Sheep Work

Part 3: Advanced Training for Sheep Work

ORGANIZATIONAL INFORMATION

Annual Meeting – continued from page 3

The Secretary's report was given by Jean Kennedy:

In 1997, NEBCA had a membership of 340, down 69 from the previous year. Last year 162 members did not renew their membership, but their loss was somewhat compensated by new members. This trend was a repeat from 1996, when we had 165 cancellations. This represents a serious loss to our club, as well as a loss of revenues.

A lot of correspondence occurred during 1997 by mail and phone, dealing mainly with memberships, use of the library, trials and clinics, and the buying or placing of dogs and puppies.

Members were - and are - reminded to please send new applications and membership renewal dues **only** to the secretary. This will avoid delay and confusion in the records, and speed the mailing of the newsletter. The secretary is now on-line and can be reached via e-mail: jkennedy@capecod.net

The report was accepted as given.

Joanne Krause presented the treasurer's report and gave copies to those present.

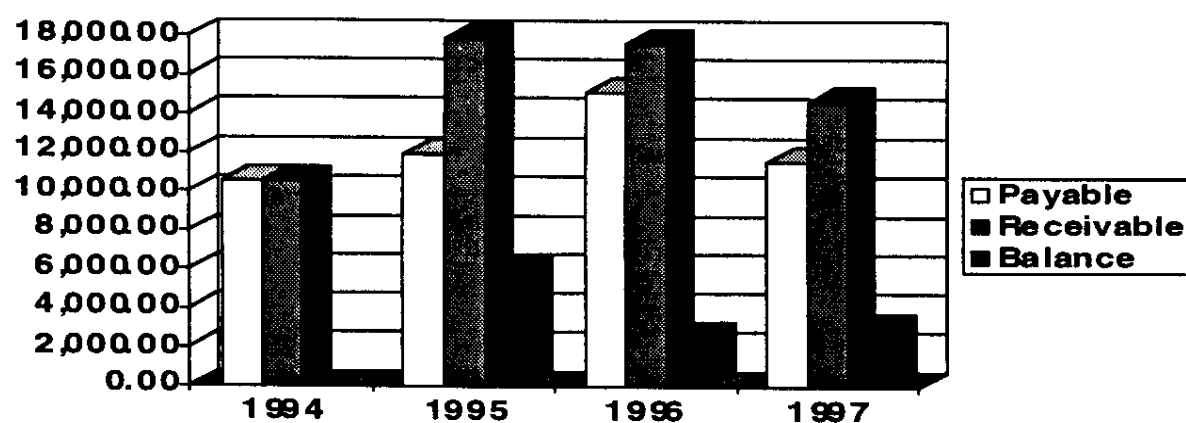
1997 Northeast Border Collie Association, Treasurer's Report

submitted by Joanne Krause, Treasurer, January 31, 1998

TREASURY	Accounts Payable		Accounts Receivable	
	Dec./1997	Jan./1998	Dec./1997	Jan./1998
Library:	\$ 268.99	\$ 52.00	Starting Balance:	\$2,535.39 \$3,032.07
Calendars:	\$2,000.00	-----	Membership:	\$4,917.62 \$ 85.00
Newsletter	\$2,087.89	\$2,122.87	Breeder's List	\$ 425.00 -----
Trials Committee (Awards)	-----	-----	Library:	\$ 219.80 \$ 41.00
Nursery Finals:	\$1,904.17	-----	Calendars:	\$2,981.20 \$ 533.00
Fall Foliage:	\$2,115.46	-----	Newsletter Ad's:	\$ 82.00 \$ 25.00
Office Supplies:	\$ 475.72	\$ 8.67	Trials Committee (Awards)	-----
Fencing:	\$ 523.25	-----	Nursery Finals:	\$1,744.00 -----
Awards:	\$ 106.55	-----	Fall Foliage:	\$ 720.00 -----
Bounced Checks/Bank Charges:	\$ 228.00	-----	Fencing Rental:	-----
Misc.:	\$1,848.93	-----	Members List:	----- \$ 5.00
Total Debits:	\$11,558.96	\$2,183.54	Misc.:	\$ 973.30 \$ 10.00
			Total Credits:	\$14,601.31 \$3,731.07
			Total Debits:	\$11,558.96 \$2,183.54
			Balance:	*\$ 3,042.35 \$1,547.53

* Account off \$10.00. Bank has less, note starting balance for Jan./1998

NEBCA's Financial Overview 1994 - 1997



Please don't forget to send overdue payment for calendars and fencing to Joanne Krause, Treasurer.

Joanne's report was accepted as given.

ORGANIZATIONAL INFORMATION

Annual Meeting — continued

Denise Leonard, Vice President, is now in charge of the "Long Road" trophy, which is awarded annually through NEBCA.

The trophy is given to the highest placing dog, running in the 3 classes of the nursery finals and the Fall Foliage open. The dog must be "home-trained"

and owned by its handler since the age of 6 month or younger.

Betty Levin gave \$ 45.00 left over from last year's collection to be applied to this year's prizes. Denise welcomes and gratefully accepts further private donations.

OPEN TRIALS

Warren Mick gave the Open Trials Committee report:

The 1997 year went smoothly, with 49 days of NEBCA-sanctioned open trials. Most of the same trials will return in 1998 and a preliminary list will be in the March newsletter. Due to the tentative nature of the March listing, we recommended that trial go'ers contact the trial managers before attending.

Many people are to be thanked for helping make the 1997 Fall Foliage happen. Special thanks are extended to Peter and Hal VanDerCar for helping set up the trial field and to Joanne Krause and Barb Armata for their help during the trial. The cheerful efforts of Jay and Pat Canaday, Ellen Skillings and Michael Dathe in handling the sheep set-out are also gratefully acknowledged.

The net cost of the 1997 Fall Foliage was \$1395. This is \$200 higher than 1996, but still under the budget of \$1600. The awards for the 1997 high points competition will cost \$363, but this bill has not yet been submitted to the Treasurer.

A proposal for a new Fall Foliage format was presented for discussion. The new format is intended to increase club participation in the Fall Foliage while maintaining it as a manageable, competitive event. A final version of the proposal will be presented and voted on at the next club meeting. Anyone wishing to comment on the proposal should contact an Open Committee member.

..... Proposed Revision to Fall Foliage Format

A proposed revision to the Fall Foliage Trial rules is given below. The proposal below is revised slightly from that presented at the annual meeting. A final version will be presented for adoption at the spring meeting. If adopted, the new format would apply starting the 1998 season. Members wishing to comment on the proposal should contact Warren Mick. (See page 2 for contact information)

The objective of the new format is to get more club participation in the fall foliage trial while maintaining it a competitive and manageable event. This past year we had 13 handlers and 19 dogs, and while it was a good competition it was a lot of work and expense for just a few people. There is room for more club participation in the FF trial without compromising the objective of finding the best dogs. The FF is sponsored and paid for by NEBCA and so should be opened up to as many members as possible. Getting more handlers to come would allow spreading the work of running the event and also cut the expense as we would get more in entry fees.

The proposed format is similar to the way the national finals are run. The two main changes are: lowering the qualifying requirements and making it a two-round event.

Qualifying Requirements

The current FF rules require placing 4 times in the top ten to qualify. In 1997 we had 36 dogs qualified. If instead of 4, the number of placings required was 3, 2, or 1 the number of dogs qualified would have increased to 45, 65, and 82, respectively. The maximum number of dogs that could be run through a good- size national course in one October day is about 40. The new requirement is intended to draw about 30 dogs with an upper limit of 40 entries.



continued next page

ORGANIZATIONAL INFORMATION

Annual Meeting – continued from previous page

Two Round-Format

The main reason for using a two-round format is to accommodate more dogs in the first round. Only 20-30 dogs can be comfortably run through a double lift course in a one day. It is also likely that the specter of running only on a double-lift course would discourage a number of potential entries from competing. Running a national course the first day would allow many dogs who might simply not have a look back to participate. Just making it to the final round would be a goal many would appreciate achieving. By keeping the second day a double-lift we would keep the level of difficulty high as it should be for a finals competition.

Proposed Fall Foliage Trial Format

Qualifying: To run in the Fall Foliage trial each dog / handler team must meet the following requirements:

- The dog must have been owned by the handler for at least 30 days prior to the trial.
- The dog must have placed in the top ten at three NEBCA-sanctioned open trials in the current trial season (see note). These placings may have been with a different handler.
- The handler must reside in the NEBCA region as defined in the bylaws.
- A handler may enter up to three qualified dogs (see note).

Note: If the number of entries is more than can be accommodated in the preliminary round of competition the trials committee may limit handlers to two dogs. Conversely, if the number of entries is sufficiently low, the required number of placings may be reduced from three to two. The trial committee will make this determination approximately 1 month prior to the trial.

Trial Format: The competition will have two rounds - a preliminary round on the first day and a final round on the second day.

Preliminary round: All entered dogs will run on a ISDS national-style course (two sheds). The top twenty scores from the preliminary round will advance to the final round. Only 2 dogs per handler may advance to the final round. If multiple scores are tied for the twentieth spot, all dogs with that score will advance to the final round.

Final Round: If the site permits the final round will run a double lift-course. The final top ten placing will be determined from the final round scores only. Final round ties for 1st & 2nd place and for 2nd & 3rd place will be broken by a run-off, with the method to be determined by the judge. Ties for 3rd through 10th places will be broken by comparing (in order) the total gather, then drive, then shed, and then pen scores from the second round. If a tie still exists after comparing second round scores, the first round scores will be compared.

Running Order: The running order for each round will be drawn as follows: The number of heats will be set based on the maximum number of dogs per handler running in each round. A handler order will be drawn. Dogs will be placed randomly in heats but no handler will have more than one dog in each heat. Handlers will not select the heat each dog runs in.

Trial Organization: The trial committee is responsible for organizing the trial. During the trial all details of the trial operation and any problems encountered will be under the jurisdiction of the trials committee members present at the trial.

.....

Much discussion followed Warren's report, particularly on the proposed changes in the Fall Foliage, and on how to make this trial, as well as the Nursery Finals, self-supporting. **A committee consisting of Carol Campion, Cheryl Burr, Clint Brake, and Steve Wetmore** was set up to solicit sponsors for those trials. A date for the commitment from future sponsors was set for July 1st. Warren's budget request was seconded by Sally Lacy, voted on and passed by the members.

The report was accepted as given.

ORGANIZATIONAL INFORMATION

NURSERY

George Northrop gave the Nursery Trials Committee report, as the chair, Barbara Armata, was not present. He stated the Nursery Finals were well attended, with 66 dogs running.

The committee decided that no dog shall be run by two different handlers in different classes and gain points in both classes. This came as a resolution to an occurrence during the 1997 trials.

As to the proposed changes for the point system for nursery trials (printed in the "Winter" newsletter), George presented a slightly less drastic version. After a lengthy discussion, Kate Collins made a motion to accept the modified proposal, seconded by Clint Brake, and accepted by those present.

The changes affect all nursery trials and will be as follows:

Previous Schedule of Points (out of 90) Score	New Schedule of Points Score
82 - 90 ----- 5	86 - 90 ----- 5
73 - 81 ----- 4	80 - 85 ----- 4
64 - 72 ----- 3	74 - 79 ----- 3
55 - 63 ----- 2	67 - 73 ----- 2
46 - 54 ----- 1	60 - 66 ----- 1

Previous Schedule of Points (out of 80) Score	New Schedule of Points Score
73 - 80 ----- 5	76 - 80 ----- 4
65 - 72 ----- 4	70 - 75 ----- 3
57 - 64 ----- 3	64 - 69 ----- 2
49 - 56 ----- 2	57 - 63 ----- 1
41 - 48 ----- 1	

Clint Brake gave the Calendar Committee report. He stated that no pictures have been yet selected for the 1999 calendar. Out of the 1000 calendars printed for 1998, 776 have been sold for \$ 5,353.60. Production cost amounted to \$ 3,995.00, plus advertising - \$ 144.90 - for a total of \$ 4,139.90. Despite sales somewhat picking up in November, money is still owed for calendars taken. **Members were asked to please pay up and return those unsold.** Discussion followed. Some members voiced their dislike for the new enlarged format, as well the spiral bindings; distribution method and collection of funds owed.

Clint was asked to contact the distributors and request the outstanding payments.

A motion was made by Warren Mick that 1000 calendars in the 1997 format be printed and sold for \$ 5.00 rather than last year's price of \$ 8.00. This was seconded by Carol Campion and accepted by the members 30 to 1.

The report was accepted as read.

Becky Peterson gave the Board of Directors report. The Directors drew up the proposed by-law changes which were voted on, along with the votes for two new directors. Jean Kennedy, Secretary, gave the results she and her vote-counting committee (consisting of Evi Carleton, Nancy Milan, and Sue Schoen) arrived at.

Votes for DIRECTORS

Barbara Leverett - 54 votes; **Eve Marschark** - 31 votes
Gene Sheninger (22), Bruce Smart (25).

Write-in votes were as follows: Fran Wheeler (22), Michael Dathe (1), Mike Canaday (2), Warren Mick (1), Denise Leonard (1), Walt Jagger (1), Kate Collins (1), Steve Wetmore (1), Joe Kennedy (7), Betty Levin (2).

continued next page

ORGANIZATIONAL INFORMATION

Annual Meeting – continued from previous page

B A L L O T R E S U L T S

The By-Laws revisions all passed by a 2/3rd majority. Ninety-three votes were cast.

#1 *Membership dues will be paid prior to acquiring points toward NEBCA High Points competition, NEBCA Nursery Finals, or "legs" toward NEBCA Fall Foilage qualification.*

Passed - 83 Yes, 10 No

#2 *The NEBCA region shall consist of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces of Canada.*

Passed - 77 Yes, 17 No

Article V-A

Item #1

Terms of appointment of the open trials committee will be 2 years. A member shall serve no more than two consecutive terms. A member may serve a third term after a period of one term as a nonmember of the committee.

Passed - 68 Yes, 25 No.

Item #2

Terms of appointment of the nursery trials committee will be 2 years. A member shall serve no more than two consecutive terms. A member may serve a third term after a period of one term as a nonmember of the committee.

Passed - 68 Yes, 25 No.

The meeting adjourned for a pot luck lunch and resumed after the break.

Under "New Business," **Joe Kennedy** recommended a nursery trial class for young handlers (12 years and under) to be run after the regular three classes (N/N, Pro-N, Ranch). The young handlers may either run their own, or someone else's dog. The run would consist of outrun, lift, fetch, and pen.

Discussion ensued as to whether this shall be a "timed" or "judged" event; winning, or gaining handler's skills. Ribbon's shall be awarded. The Nursery Trials Committee plans to give this item further consideration, and trial managers are asked to consider including this event.

Clint Brake mentioned the Members Address Book, including phone numbers and e-mail addresses. He offered to print them, free of charge, as a service to the club. Dee Woessner made a motion to include a notice on the application form for members not wanting to be included on the list.. Clint was thanked for his effort and also for his patience waiting for the full payment printing the calendars.

Lin Reuther, our former librarian, mentioned an out-of-print book, "Heather Jean," that is currently part of our NEBCA library. The ISDS, UK, collects book by the author Barbara Carpenter, and Lin suggested we donate the book to them. Dee Woessner made a motion to contact ISDS. The motion was seconded by Denise Leonard, and passed.

Jean Kennedy requested the Board of Directors to look into having the board's chair, instead the editor of the NEBCA news sit on the executive committee. The new editor, Evi Carleton, requested not to sit on this committee.

The date for the next meeting will be the Saturday of the Cummington, MA trial.

Thanks were made to **Emily Yazwinski** for all her work setting up for the meeting, heating the food for lunch, and cleaning up after the meeting.

Respectfully submitted, Jean Kennedy, Secretary

SOMETIMES JUDGE A BOOK BY ITS COVER

By Betty Levin

Readers badgered me for years for a Border Collie story before I finally got around to writing *AWAY TO ME, MOSS* (Greenwillow Books, 1994). My publisher wanted a dog photo for the book jacket, and I managed, with the help of a photographer friend, to supply the art department with a picture of my dog Sweep.

Then I wrote a sequel, *LOOK BACK, MOSS* (Greenwillow Books, due late summer 1998). But the day after I mailed the new manuscript to the publisher, Sweep, my cover dog, my stand-in for Moss, was killed.

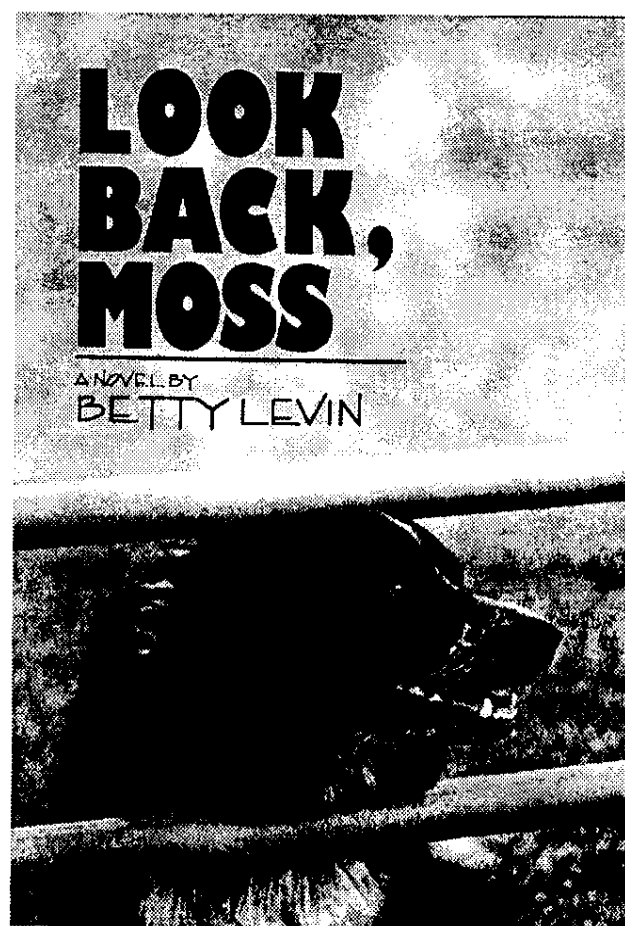
Even though my editor said it didn't matter if the next cover dog was different, it mattered to me. I poured over old pictures of Sweep. None of them suited the mood of the book. Then I happened to see one of Sweep's offspring: a perfect match. The dog's owner kindly agreed to come to the Cape Cod trial

for a photographing session during lunch break. But as late entries arrived, the break kept being postponed.

That was hard on the three young boys who had come along with their dog and by then were supposed to be somewhere else. Finally our chance came. I set the scene with the dog behind the gate. To induce an abandoned look, I had the three boys walk away without looking back, as if they were deserting their dog. The dog turned out to be a star performer, but I was hopeless as a photographer.

Time was running out. The smallest boy was tired and hungry, mutiny threatened, and the trial was about to resume. So I turned to Dee Woessner for help. She took a few shots with the borrowed camera I had brought, and more with her own.

As soon as she developed the film and sent proofs, I knew I had a winner. Dee produced a beautifully finished photograph, which I submitted to my publisher.



The photograph was selected and bought for the jacket design of *LOOK BACK, MOSS*.

The image shown on this page is a rough proof. Look for Dee's name inside the finished book jacket. 🐾

Good Dogs By Nanette Bragg

I lived in rural New South Wales, Australia, until 6 months ago and had at the rear of our property a site which my husband and I facetiously called the 'death drop' as the property line literally dropped away about 10 metres



into the creek bed at the bottom of the gully. This corner was way off - or so we thought - from the house, and it required walking through virgin Australian bush (very bristly, prickly adult knee high) As money was tight it did not get fenced immediately.

We have two daughters and at this time the youngest was just over 1 and barely walking. I was talking on the 'phone to another border owner and had not noticed Michaela leave the house. I'm not convinced my husband has yet forgiven me that oversight, or myself. Anyway, my attention was drawn away by a strange bark from my young bitch, Freya and she was bounding on the verandah at me. I went outside and heard my eldest bitch making the most unreal noise I could imagine,

I thought they had cornered a snake, so I headed off to investigate. The noise was coming from the 'death drop'. As I approached, I found my old bitch, Tess, in front of my daughter, barking her head off at her and my stud dog, Ned, with a very firm grip on her nappy - she was within a couple of metres of the drop. I have no doubt what would have happened had my dogs not been looking after her better than I did. This may be the one time in our lives my husband loved the dogs as much as I do.

There is a great country music song which talks about angels among us and looking after us. My dogs took on that form that day.

(As a tragic end to the story, the young bitch was killed just 6 weeks later in a motor accident.) 🐾

"Water Flanks" and other Nova Scotia Novelties

The 3rd annual Ross Farm Museum Dog Trial entertained a crowd of over 2000 interested spectators this past August on the south shore of Nova Scotia. Now this may not be a notable crowd in Ontario, but considering there were barely 20 dogs running, it showed the interest and enthusiasm in the sport on the East Coast. If we had half of the Border Collie spectators out on the field and competing, we'd be set!

A group of "regulars" competed at 4 trials last summer in N.S. A few of these faces are not unknown to Ontario trialists; Hilary and Bill Flower have competed in both Ontario and the Eastern Townships of Quebec, and anyone who has met Leroy D'Entremont and his dogs won't forget his ... um... unique style.

The hobby trialist is a rarity here. Most of the dogs competing are working farm dogs, coming from a variety of backgrounds – dairy and sheep farms of course, and lobster fishermen who keep sheep on off-shore islands year-round (the sheep

are handled only twice a year and have a very bad attitude towards dogs).

These dogs are equally comfortable on land or on water. They take flanks while swimming, forcing suicidal sheep back to shore after they took off to the sea to avoid capture.



Some of the dogs are bilingual. Some see sheep only at the trials, working cattle most of the time.

The "Ross Farm Museum" plays host to the 1st of the "Nova Scotia Series", where Cheviot yearlings, more at home on a south shore island, are coaxed around a course on the grounds of this working farm museum.

The following weekend, the "Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition" provides the center of the horse racing track (a great flat

field with plenty of seating and viewing area for the crowd).

In September, the "Pictou Exhibition" traditionally holds a Sheep Fair and a Sheepdog Trial. In the past, local handlers competed on an obstacle course in the horse arena, but as interest grew, the trial was moved to a field, giving the Scottish Blackface ewes room toroam.

The final trial of last season was held at Bruce Blacklock's farm near Truro, N.S. A fantastic location with a long, undulating field, and a course set with a ramp and a chute to move the Scottie and Greyface yearlings through.

We have a keen, enthusiastic group of handlers, and plans are underway for the 1998 season. Consider Nova Scotia for a trialing holiday. What could be better than beaches, lobster, and congenial competitors who will happily talk "dog" all day. 🐾

By Kate Broadbent

Submitted by Hilary Flower

Classified

For Sale: "Cullymont Totsi"

4-year-old female, OFA good, eyes clear, proven brood bitch. Running in Pro-Novice, can do a cross drive. Sire: Cheryl J.-Williams Imp. Barfield Fleet (OFA Good), Dam: Cheryl J.-Williams Sunbriar Deadle (OFA good). Fines to Walt Jagger's Imp. Vic, Pulfer's Shep and Nan.

Janet Larson (603) 659-7046

For Sale: 6-month-old, tri-color male.

Dam: Cullymont Totsi, Sire: Yucata Robbie (son of Tommy Wilson's Roy). Both parents OFA good, eyes clear. Started in basic obedience. Very social temperament. Bred to work. **Janet Larson (603) 659-7046**

Litter Expected in March.

Sire: OFA excellent, eyes clear. Dam: Imported Meg (OFA good, eyes clear), was Open trial dog for previous owner. Black and white, rough-coated pups expected.

Janet Larson (603) 659-7046

Puppy for Sale:

Born Dec. 6/1997, tri-color male –out of 10 pups only one left–.

Dam: Taff; OFA good, eyes clear. Sire: Cheryl J.-Williams Taff; OFA excellent, eyes clear.

**Barbara Armata
(518) 875-6471**

If you do Border Collie Rescue or wish to, please join the North American Border Collie Rescue Network (NABCRN)



As our name implies, we are a resource network and nationwide (US and Canada) support system for Border Collie Rescue people. We operate without profit and independent of any breed organizations. For information, the NABCRN List, or to be listed, phone or write:

**NABCRN, Box 843,
Ithaca, NY 14851 USA
(607) 659-5868**

Border Collie Rescue Services:

Sharon Nunan (PA)

3329 Foulk Road
Boothwyn, PA 19061
(610) 497-4378 home
(215) 863-4586 work

...

Nancy Cox Starkey (MD)

12985 Colonial Drive
Mt. Airy, MD 21771
(301) 253-4732

...

Mary Ann O'Grady (CT)

16 Corrigan Lane
Greenwich, CT 06831-2904
(203) 622-3031

Classified

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Lynne Deschambeault

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Cheryl Jagger Williams

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PA, 18824 (717) 289-4733

Standing at Stud: "Shim"

2 1/2 year old son of Milliken's Boy (imp) and Hazel. Powerful sheep and cattle dog. Both hips and eyes clear.

Contact **Dave Young** at:
(819) 889-3278

Pups born 2/9/98

Out of Beverly Lambert's "Tammy". A powerful, talented dog; great farm dog. Now running Pro Novice.

Sired by Nap (son of Vic Morris's Mac, English National Champion, grandson of W. D. Jones' Mac—"butcher's dog"—and Wilken's Bill).

Call **Beverly Lambert**
at (860) 742-5300

Standing at Stud: Imported "Ken"

Powerful, yet biddable.

Has placed in Northeast open trials with "Best Gather" at Hop Bottom, and "Best Shed" at Cooperstown.

Has won trials in Texas.

Pedigree back to Templeton's "Roy", Dalziel's "Dryden Joe", and C. Jones "Bwlch Taft". OFA good, eyes clear. Inquiries:

Maria Mick (518) 861-5854

Pups ready April 15!

Out of Alex McKinven's Moss (4 International Champions in lineage) and Jill (Amanda Milliken's Trim and Boy).

Both parents excellent, powerful workers with great temperament.

Alex McKinven (819) 842-2975

Hoop & Becky Peterson are now distributors of

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Orchard Valley Farm

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Border Collie Books

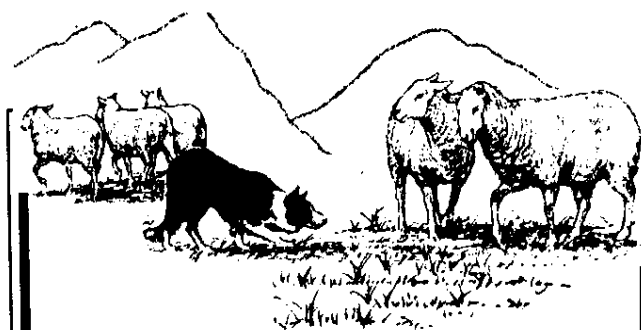
Reprint of Scottish classic *Sheep Dogs and Their Masters* by J. H. McCulloch (\$15).

Also three volumes of true working dog stories from Australia (\$14 each).

Shipping \$1.50 for one or more. Old books for sale occasionally.

D. Woessner

188 Flat Hill Rd, Lunenburg,
MA 01462
(tofteast@ma.ultranet.com)



THE WORKING BORDER COLLIE MAGAZINE

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(Dept CT)

Sidney, Ohio 45365

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Born February 8/98

Out of Jean Kennedy's "Max"

(Sire: Walt Jagger's Celt;

Dam: Virgil Holland's Meg) and
"Michaela"

(Sire: Cheryl J.-Williams Taff;

Dam: Denise Leonard's Nikki)

Call: **Donna or Sheldon Hamblin**
(508) 457-0558

***** PRE-TRIAL *****

MANAGEMENT SERVICES

New Solution for Paperwork Woes.

Pre-Trial Management Services receives and records entries, provides the trial manager with finished running orders—on boards and handout sheets for handlers, score sheets for the judge—and a final accounting along with a single check. The service can accommodate any trial, and provides added value preparing entry forms, press releases, programs, score keepers, etc.

For more information call or write:

Pre-Trial Management Services

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(301) 898-1132

Breeders Directory*

This listing of breeders of Border Collies is for informational purposes only and in no way represents an endorsement of these breeders by the Northeast Border Collie Association. When making inquiries for purchasing a pup, NEBCA strongly recommends selecting from sound, proven, working stock. We suggest you see both parents work. If you are not able to see the parents working at the farm, do attend the trials and see them working there. Watch for trial results and seek the advice of experienced handlers. **Not all breeders listed here are handlers.*

Clint & Linda Brake
Tommy Hawke Farm
76 Valhalla Road
Hillsboro, NH 03244
(603) 478-3560

Roger Deschambeault
Nearfield Farm
2440 East Conway Rd.
Center Conway, NH 03813
(603) 939-2255

Beverly Lambert &
Douglas McDonough
280 Hebron Road
Andover, CT 06232
(860) 742-5300

Dave & Betty Murray
RR 1, PO Box 628
W.Chareston, VT 05872
(802) 895-4154

Carol & Larry Campion
Bittersweet Farm
109 Hammond Hill Rd.
Hampton, CT 06247
(860) 455-9416

Edgar Gould
Cooperlane Farm
Shelburne Falls, MA 01370
(413) 625-6496

Barbara Leverett
1512 Burrell Road
St. Johnsville, NY 13452
(518) 568-2833

Becky & Hoop Peterson
Orchard Valley Farm
41 Bell Road
Leyden, MA 01337

Michael & Pat Canaday
889 Meadowdale Road
Altamont, NY 12009
(518) 861-6049

Walt & Eleanor Jagger
Sheepy Hollow Farm
PO Box 233
Hop Bottom, PA 18824
(717) 289-4663

Betty Levin
Old Winter Street
Lincoln, MA 01773
(781) 259-8799

Gene & Lynne Sheninger
Wayside Farm
332 Split Rock Road
Boonton, NJ 07005
(201) 299-9785

Gwen Cassel
O'Bræ Border Collies
1004 Center Road
South Plymouth, NY 13844
(607) 336-2690
e-mail: obrae@norwich.net

Joseph & Jean Kennedy
Borderline Farm
575 Willow Street
W. Barnstable, MA 02668
(508) 362-3005

Eve & Len Marschark
Ivyrose Farm
PO Box 397
3118 Farm School Road
Bedminster, PA 18910
(215) 795-2023

Ellen Skillings
21 Teawaddle Hill Road
Leverett, MA 01002
(413) 548-9849

Richard M. Cody Sr.
Cody Farms
363 Old Stage Rd. R.D.#2
Groton, NY 13073
(607) 898-3812

Chris & Sue Kroemmelbein
Lilly Hill Farm
156 Gallmeier Road
Milford, NJ 08848
(908) 996-6163
(908) 996-3339
Voicemail (908) 935-8748

Alex McKinven
Cessnock Farm
RR 1, 26 University Road
North Hatley, Quebec
Canada JOB 2CO
(819) 842-2975

Steve Wetmore & Sara Root
Spring Valley Farm
PO Box 54
Strafford, VT 05072
(802) 765-4466

Kate Collins &
George Northrop
Aurora Ranch
PO Box 119, Taft Hill Road
Royalston, MA
(508) 249-4407

Sally M. Lacy
Keswick Farm
PO Box 487
Gap Mountain Road
Fitzwilliam, NH 03447
(603) 242-3017

Gabrielle Merrill
Misty Lane Border Collies
RFD 1,
PO Box 20
Brownfield, ME 04010
(207) 935-2520

Richard Williams &
Cheryl Jagger Williams
Culleymont
RR 1, PO Box 1374
Hop Bottom, PA 18824
(717) 289-4733

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Lynn Deschambeault
Merlynn Kennels
RR1, PO Box 897B
Denmark, ME 04022-9607
(207) 452-2898

Maria & Warren Mick
750 Meadowdale Road
Altamont, NY 12009
(518) 861-5854

The Breeders Listing:
\$ 20.00 yearly.
Renewable each January

NEBCA News
28 Greymoor Way
Orleans, MA 02653



The next NEBCA
meeting will be held
on May 23rd
at the Cummington
Fairground following
the Nursery trial.

Warren & Maria Mick
750 Meadowdale Road
Altamont NY 12009